

which provided an integrated network of distribution facilities for all DSA commodities to be operated under uniform procedures, the basics of which are still used today.

He established the Logistics Readiness Center (LRC) during the Cuban crisis, which provided an overall focal point with the Agency for efficient, economical, and responsive support of the Military Services and unified commands emergency and contingency operations. Today, the LRC is an integral part of DLA's emergency operations and played a vital role in supporting the efforts in Bosnia, Desert Storm, and Haiti.

Other awards:

Legion of Merit (England) for exceptional service in providing Quartermaster supplies to U.S. forces in Tunisia and for adapting Quartermaster transportation facilities to move troops and ammunition.

Bronze Star Medal for his part in planning the invasion of Normandy.

Distinguished Service Medal for directing Quartermaster operations of the First Army during its drive across France, Belgium and Germany.

At 94 years old, renaming the HQ Complex in his honor would be a living tribute to someone who has distinguished himself as a pioneer in Defense supply management as well as a distinguished member of the Armed Forces.

TRIBUTE TO MARY LOU TULLOS GARCIA

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend and pay tribute to Mary Lou Tullos Garcia of Harlingen, a woman who does the most important work in our society, teaching our children. Mary Lou has been selected as the recipient of the National Mujer Award by the National Hispana Leadership Institute (NHLI).

The Mujer Award pays tribute to the sustained lifetime achievement of a woman of Hispanic descent who has made significant contributions to the empowerment and well-being of the Hispanic community. Last year's winner of this award was Dr. Antonia Novello, former Surgeon General of the United States.

Mary Lou was chosen for this award for her dedication and her work improving the schools and schooling for the severely and profoundly disabled children and youth and for tending to the needs of their families. NHLI, in conferring the award, said that Mary Lou exemplified the vigor and strengths of "La Mujer Latina."

The NHLI also says that the award recognizes a woman of Hispanic descent who has served her community well, and acted with justice, love and the deepest of pride in her culture.

I am enormously proud of Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for her commitment during her lifetime to those less fortunate than many of us. Our educators in this country are always my heroes because of the hard work they do every single day to teach the next generation of Americans.

But, today I am particularly proud of Mary Lou for her dedication to teaching those who

are the hardest to teach, and sometimes the hardest to each. The Harlingen community is richer for her presence in the public schools. The lives and families she has touched have benefitted mightily from her work. She indeed embodies the attributes of a Hispanic woman who labors every day, without credit, to make better the community in which she lives.

National Hispana Leadership Institute is the only leadership development program in the United States focusing exclusively on the development of Hispanic women who are leaders. It prepares Hispanic women for positions of national influence, public policy and advancing the national Hispanic community.

The awarded will be conferred at a black-tie gala on Friday, November 12, at the Walt Disney World/Epcot Center in Orlando, Florida. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Mary Lou Tullos Garcia for receiving this prominent award.

HONORING BERNA DALLONS

HON. LOIS CAPPS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mrs. CAPPS. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to inform my colleagues of an outstanding constituent who has spent most of her life dedicated to higher education. Ms. Berna Dallons has been named benefactor of the year by the Council for Resource Development for her significant contributions to resource development at Cuesta College. Recipients of this award embody the ideals of philanthropy, leadership, and volunteerism in their service to the nation's 1,200 community, technical and junior colleges.

As a longtime community leader, educator, and member of the Foundation Board of Director, Ms. Dallons led Cuesta's first ever capital fund drive, after serving on the College's Blue Ribbon Site Selection Committee. In July 1996, Ms. Dallons, with her husband John, offered the college a lease option for land for the North County Campus, and over the next three years, personally contributed over \$250,000 to the Campaign for Cuesta. As a volunteer leader, Berna Dallons led the charge to build a North County Campus with the support of 2000 volunteers, raising more than \$2,000,000 in two years for a campus serving 2,000 students.

Mr. Speaker, Berna has taken community service to the highest level. I applaud the National Council for Resource Development on its choice for this award and I feel so privileged and proud to have this opportunity to recognize Ms. Dallons on behalf of the United States Congress. Berna, I commend you for your service to the community that we share and to our Nation.

WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, November 4, 1999

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, under Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution, the House of Representatives has the authority to originate

revenue provisions; not the Senate, the Administration, or the U.S. Trade Representative. Later this month, the United States will host a Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Seattle, Washington. The Ministerial is expected to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations, based on a "built-in agenda" established in the Uruguay Round agreements which Congress ratified in 1994. That built-in agenda, which I wholeheartedly support, includes revisiting the existing WTO rules for agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. Many of our trading partners have indicated that they would like to reopen the five year old agreement on Antidumping (AD) and Countervailing Duty (CVD) laws. By not giving the Administration the clear message from Congress that AD and CVD laws are not to be placed on the table for negotiations, we are essentially allowing the Administration to act on authority it does not have.

Dumped products are levied a tariff under existing U.S. law. These tariffs are revenue raisers which are paid directly to the U.S. Treasury. By allowing negotiations to be made which weaken our trade laws and let in more dumped products, the House would be turning over power to the Executive Branch given to it exclusively under the Constitution. Trade agreements and international treaties, as signed by the Administration, are binding under international law, whether or not they are approved by Congress. Article 6 of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed in 1947, declares that dumping "shall not be condoned."

This resolution has privilege because only the House has the authority to alter existing revenue provisions. Allowing the Administration to negotiate AD and CVD laws would further diminish the loss of constitutional power the House has suffered over time. Strong antidumping and antisubsidy rules are a cornerstone of the liberal trade policy of the United States and are essential to the health of the manufacturing and farm sectors in the United States. Abolishing AD and CVD would remove these sectors from the U.S. economy, and lead to economic disaster.

Additionally, according to Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress has the power and responsibility to regulate foreign commerce and the conduct of international trade negotiations. An important part of Congress' participation in the formulation of trade policy is the enactment of official negotiating objectives against which completed agreements can be measured when presented for ratification.

Congress exercised that power in 1994 when it ratified the agenda for the Seattle WTO Ministerial, which included agricultural trade, services trade, and intellectual property protection. The agenda, enacted into Federal Law as P.L. 103-465, did not include antidumping or antisubsidy rules. More than 225 Members of Congress are concerned that a few countries are seeking to circumvent the agreed list of negotiation topics and reopen debate over the WTO's antidumping and antisubsidy rules. Congress has not approved new negotiations on antidumping or antisubsidy rules and has clearly, but so far informally, signaled its opposition to such negotiations. It has long been and remains the policy of the United States, as well as the international community, to support its antidumping